

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1810.

[NUMBER 1305.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per an-
num, paid in advance—or Three Dollars,
if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to
the Editor must be paid, or they will not be
attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old
stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published
AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY
GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar,
in which the whole structure and essential
principles of that most copious Language,
according to the most approved modern stand-
ards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited,
and explained in a manner intelligible to the
weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,
PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JUST PUBLISHED
And for Sale at this office,
LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED
BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.

By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following
interesting and important subjects has been at-
tempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its
effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected
by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false
Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine
operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit par-
ticularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity,
and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man
concisely treated. Some direct objections made to
Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers
62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited num-
ber of copies only being struck, and its ex-
ceeding the size contemplated by the author,
whereby the sale of the whole at the subscrip-
tion price, would be insufficient to defray ex-
penses.

Subscribers are requested to call or
send for their copies.
Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had
at this office. July 9th, 1810

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF
FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE. March 3d, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main street, corner of Lime-
stone street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his
old stand, where every exertion shall be used
to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON,
Commission Merchants,
SHIPPINGPORT (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)
Have just received a quantity of

BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD,
COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c.
Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their
customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Sa-
line salt. July 3d, 1810.

CASH
Will be given for TWO OR THREE LIKELY
NEGRO BOYS from the age of fifteen to eigh-
teen. ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

Bank of Chillicothe.
WESTERN Merchants may be supplied
with Checks on Philadelphia, payable at
sight, and which are negotiable in altimore,
for a premium of one and an half per cent.
at the bank of Chillicothe. (7tp)

FOR SALE,
A Likly NEGRO WOMAN THREE
CHILDREN.
Enquire of the Printer.

Wanted to hire for a term of years,
A FEW NEGRO BOYS.
ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER HEREOF.
July 22d, 1810.

Taken up by James Wilson, liv-
ing in Cumberland County, on the south side
of Cumberland river, two miles below Dick-
ens's Ferry, a Bay Mare, 13 hands high, seven
years old this spring, a star and snip,
near hind foot white, some gray hairs in her
tail, no brands perceivable, appraised to \$20,
before me, 25th day of May, 1810.
SAMUEL WILSON, J. P.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For Sale at this Office.

WANTED,
TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
TOBACCO
AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS
WHISKEY,
For which the highest going price will be given.
Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on
the waters of Green river, in Green county,
containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton
will be taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs.
Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado
and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality
—6 barrels Tanvers Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof
Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000
gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold
low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60
days.

Also Trunks of every size and description,
with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and
Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and sin-
gle, with prickles and templets, Grooving Plains
with and without arms, different sizes, com-
plete sets of Bench Plains, single and double
ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains
of every description Braces and Bitts, &c. &c.

Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

FOR SALE,
A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground
on main street (in a pleasant part of the town)
—Terms three yearly payments without inter-
est—enquire of the printer.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE.
THE public are respectfully informed, that
those Stables are now occupied by the subscri-
ber, who begs leave to assure them that he will
at all times pay the most strict attention to hor-
ses left in his care—His extensive knowledge
and known skill in horses, are sufficient to en-
sure him the custom of his friends.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.
Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM,
LYING on Henry's mill road, only four
miles from Lexington, containing 150
acres of first rate land well timbered, and plen-
tifully watered. The improvements on this farm
are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large
and commodious dwelling house, and every re-
quisite out building—a good still house, barn,
stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and
abundance. About seventy acres of the land
cleared, and in handsome order for cultivation.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as
it is presumed the land will be viewed by those
wishing to purchase.

A general warrantee deed will be made the
purchase, and possession had the first of Janu-
ary next. Application to be made to the sub-
scriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.
RICHARDSON ALLEN.

REMOVAL.
DOCTOR JAMES OVERTON
HAS removed his Apothecary's Shop to
the upper corner in Jordan's Row, near the
Kentucky Hotel, where he has for sale
an extensive stock of GENUINE
MEDICINES, together with a complete
assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRU-
MENTS, made after the latest and most
approved models.
Dr. OVERTON will practice PHY-
SIC and SURGERY in Lexington and
its neighborhood. He has just procured
a portion of unquestionable COW POX
infection, and will communicate the dis-
ease to any person desirous of enjoying
its protection.
September 3, 1810.

WILLIAM ROSS'S
Boot, Shoe & Grocery Store,
Next door to Mr. John Kieser, nearly
opposite the Market-house, Lexington
Where he has just received from Philadelphia,
a large and elegant assortment of fresh
BOOTS and SHOES, of Philadelphia man-
ufacture.

Fairtop buck strap
boots
Cossack boots
Three quarter do.
Men's fine leather lin-
ed shoes
Men's do. Pumps
Men's coarse shoes
Men's patent do.
Boys' fine and coarse
shoes
Ladies' spangled kid
Plain do.
Morocco spangled ties
Ditto slippers
Plain Morocco slip-
pers
Ditto Morocco ties
Misses Morocco ties

Children's Morocco
do.
Ditto Lea her
Morocco Hats
Black ball, of a fine
quality
Boot tassels and shoe
strings
White weling skins
Boot cord
Hatter's Morocco skin
of different colours
Shoe binding skins
of different colours
Boot webbing for boot
straps
Seal skins & calf skin
offalls for shoes
Hog Bristles

GROCERIES.
Madder, Fort and
Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica
spirits
Fourth proof French
Brandy
Fourth proof Holland
Gin
Cherry Bounce and
Peach Brandy
Old Whiskey
Imperial, Young Hy-
son, Hyson & Hyson
skin Teas.
Coffee and Chocolate
Loaf and Lump sugar
Liquorice Ball
Candied sugar
Which I intend selling low for cash wholesale
and retail.
Lexington, Oct. 2, 1810.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON HAS JUST RECEIV-
ED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

AND now opening in the house formerly oc-
cupied by John Cross, and next door to Trotter
and Tilford, a complete and general assort-
ment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will
sell unusually low for cash. He will also
give the highest price in cash for HEMP.

Just received, 40,000 lbs. Louisiana sugars,
of a superior quality, which he is disposed to
sell wholesale or retail, at a very reduced price.
Merchants can be supplied on a liberal credit.
Lexington, Sept. 30, 1810.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking
an assignment on a bond given by me to
Robert Scantland for 60 acres of Land at the
mouth of four mile creek above the mouth of
the Kentucky river, on the Ohio bank, lying at
the upper end of Peach's military claim; as
the bond is fraudulently detained from me, and
which I am determined not to comply with, oth-
erwise than agreeable to contract.

JOHN JONES, C. R.
September 25th, 1810. 3t
ALL persons having just demands against
me, if presented before the 1st day of Janu-
ary next, they shall be settled according to contract;
but if after that day, perhaps it will not be in
my power. J. JONES.

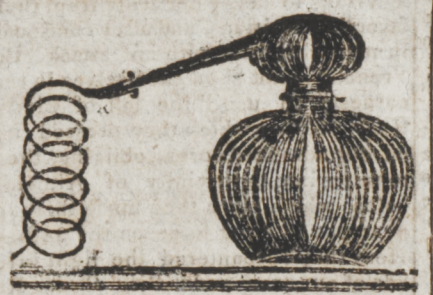
H. FOSTER & Co. TAYLORS,
INFORM the citizens of Lexington and its
vicinity, that they carry on the above business
in all its various branches, in the shop formerly
occupied by Lawson, McCullough, on Hill
Street. Those who favour them with their
custom may rely on having their work done
with neatness and dispatch.
September 31st, 1810. 1f

Taken up by John Moseley, in
Jessamine County on Clear Creek, one light I-
ron Gray mare with a blaze face, four years
old, 14 1/2 hands high, white streak across her
back just behind her withers—Appraised to
\$50.

RICHARD LAFON, J. P. J. C.
August 4th, 1810. 3t

Taken up by Peter Covenhoven,
living in Woodford county, near South Elkhorn,
a brown Horse, about eight or nine years
old, about fourteen hands high, some white on
each hind foot, no brands perceivable, a small
star, appraised to twenty dollars.
Wm. VAWTER, J. P.
May 7th, 1810.

Scott County, set.
Taken up by Huett Nutter, on
little north Elkhorn, an Iron Gray MARE, four
years old, about thirteen hands and an half high,
two or three small saddle spots on her back, had
on a large old bell, with a leather collar, and was
hobbled with a hickory bark when taken up,
no brands perceivable, appraised to \$40
CARY L. CLAREK, C. S. C. C.



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTO-
RY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a
large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has
engaged from the Eastward, some of the first
workmen in his line of business, from which cir-
cumstance he can with full confidence assure
his friends and the public, that any work done
by him will be executed in a superior manner,
to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:
N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel &
Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or
they will after this notice, (if not attended to)
be forced. 1f
Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.



Fresh Medicine,
JUST arrived and to be sold by the subscri-
ber, at his Apothecary Shop, at the corner of
Short and Market streets, Lexington.

AMONG WHICH IS
The Iceland Moss,
Celebrated for the cure of Consumptions
and Phthisis. Also for Sale,
WHITE & RED CLOVER SEED,
TIMOTHY & BLUE GRASS DO.
ESSENCE OF SPRUCE IN POTTS.
Andrew McCalla

ROBERT FRAZER has just received di-
rect from England, an elegant assortment
of the following articles, which he will dispose
of very low for ready money:
Patent Lever Watches with full train'd and
quarter seconds.
Cap'd and Jewell'd Verge do.
A variety of stop and plain do. with or without
caps.
Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, of the newest
fashion.
A handsome assortment of plated ware, richly
mounted, and a variety of tools and mate-
rials for Clock and Watchmakers and
Jewellers.
Lexington, Sept 23, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY young STUD HORSE, five
years old, full sixteen hands high, well
formed, was got by the imported horse Royal-
ist, his dam by Eclipse. Any person wishing
to purchase the above property may find the
subscriber at his farm in Fayette county, seven
miles west of Lexington and one mile from John
Parker's mill. Lands in the Green river coun-
try or in the state of Ohio will be received in
payment.

FREDERIC WALTZ.
August 16th, 1810. 12

JAMES ROBERT,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has removed to the store lately
occupied by T. D. Owings, on Main street, 3
doors above the Branch Bank; where he will
constantly keep an elegant assortment of Gold
& Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver and plated
Ware of every description, and newest fashions
which he offers for sale on the most reasonable
terms for cash.

In addition to the above, he is now prepared
to carry on the Watch-making and repairing bu-
siness—and will warrant his work to be well
executed. Orders from a distance strictly at-
tended to.—And all those who are pleased to fa-
vor him with their custom, may depend upon
having their work done with neatness and dis-
patch.

Generous wages will be given for 1 or 2
good workmen, in the above line of business;
and the highest price for old gold and silver.

Also one or two boys of good character,
will be taken as apprentices.
August 6th, 1810.

PHILADELPHIA
CASH
DRUG STORE.

ROBERT HARRIS, JUN.
DRUGGIST,
Market Street, No. 196, one door above
6th Street.

HAS RECEIVED by the late arrivals from
London and Liverpool the most complete
and extensive assortment of

Drugs & Glass

ever imported into the United States, every ar-
ticle of which was put up by the best houses, and
purchased for CASH, which will enable him to
sell on terms well worthy the attention of those
who deal in MEDICINE. Physicians are par-
ticularly informed that this Drug Store is annual-
ly inspected, by order of government, by doctors
Rush and Menzies, for the better supply of the
Army and Navy of the United States—so that
they may rest assured that nothing of an in-
ferior quality can, on any account, find admis-
sion in the Store.

General price currents will be forwarded
at the request of any one, by letter or other-
wise. 3m

NEW GOODS.

P. I. ROBERT
HAS just received, and is now opening
in the store formerly occupied by Messrs.
Thomas & Robert Barr, an elegant and
extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE,
A superior quality of IMPERIAL,
HYSON, HYSON SKIN and
YOUNG HYSON TEAS, &c.
All of which being bought at the most re-
duced prices, will be sold very low for
cash. 13th August, 1810.—1f

MARSH & STUDMAN,

WANT EIGHT APPRENTICES; four to
the White and Blacksmith's trade, and
four to the Turning business.—Young lads from
14 to 16 years of age will meet with great en-
couragement at their shop next below the The-
atre on water street. 3m Lexington, September 10th, 1810.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms the friends of Literature
and Science, that his School will be a-
gain opened for the reception of a small
number of Students at his house, on
the West Fork of Hickman, in Jessa-
mine County, on the first Monday in
November next, where a general course
of Classical and Scientific instruction
will continue to be conducted as hereto-
fore, at the rate of \$10 per Session,
paid in advance.

Parents, who may be disposed to en-
ter their sons, are particularly request-
ed to send them at the commencement
of the Session.

Boarding may now be had, in
respectable houses in the neighbour-
hood, at Twenty-five dollars per Ses-
sion.

S. WILSON.
Forest-Hill, Sept. 4th 1810.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber about three weeks ago
when in Clarke county, a Strawberry or
Bay Roan HORSE. He is about fifteen hands
high, and trots, paces and gallops tolerably well.
I cannot describe him more particularly, only
that his left eye is blind, and appears whitish
or glazy, by which he may be known with cer-
tainty. Any person who will bring him home
to me, living in Woodford county, or inform
me where he may be had, shall be liberally re-
warded by

CALEB WALLACE.
September 21st, 1810. 3t

Blanks
OF ALL KINDS,
For Sale at this Office.

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber in July last, a sorro
horse colt, 3 years old last spring, but very
small, a blaze face, two hind and one fore foot
white; any person delivering said colt to me
shall be generously rewarded.

St. MOSES NORRIS.
Howard's upper Creek, Clarke county.
Oct. 8, 1810.

Clarke County, set.
Taken up by Peter Scooby, liv-
ing on the waters of Stoner, near McKee's horse
mill, one bay horse, six years old, about 15
hands high, both hind feet white, some white
hairs on his forehead, and on his near buttock.
appraised to \$37 50.

BENJ. TAUL, J. P. C. C.
August 1, 1810.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erect-
ed a mill at their factory, by which they
can grind above an hundred weight of paint a
day, and are now ready to grind paint and pre-
pare colours for town and country.—They have
also prepared a most curious and useful article
as covers for waggon, (by a process invented
by Mr. Levett; and known only to him, and
Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unpenetra-
ble to rain; and is highly worthy the attention
of all those concerned in the carriage of goods.

They execute House and sign painting, gilt-
ing, glazing, paper hanging &c. as usual in town
and country.—A man acquainted with House
Painting, who is sober and attentive to busi-
ness will meet with employment and good wages at
the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory. 1f

FOR SALE

ON THE 25th OF THIS MONTH,
Six NEGROES, eleven head of HORSES,
some COWS, SHEEP and HOGS, farming
utensils, household and kitchen furniture and
all the property belonging to John Gatewood.
And on little Kentucky there is 100 acres of
LAND for sale, the place is called horse shoe
bottom. JOHN GATEWOOD.

October 2, 1810. 2t

Sportsmen Attention!

A SUBSCRIPTION purse will be run for
over Luke Harrison's course, near Versailles,
in Woodford county, on the 4th Thursday in
October: the first day three miles the heat for
two thirds of the subscription money, free for
any horse, mare or gelding. The second day,
two miles the heat, free for any horse, mare or
gelding, except the winning horse the day be-
fore. The third day, one mile the heat for the
entrance money of the preceding days, and the
same day, free for any horse, except the win-
ning horse of the preceding days. The entrance
money each day, is to be one shilling in the
pound. All horses to be entered the evening
preceding the race, by nine o'clock with the se-
cretary. The weights agreeable to the Lexing-
ton Jockey Club. No race unless three horses
are entered.

WM. BOHANANN Sec.

NEW GOODS

THOMAS D. OWINGS,
HAS received in addition to his former stock
of Merchandize, and is now opening a large as-
sortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.
Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gun-
powder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chidon,
Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass
Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on
the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually
low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

A LIST OF LETTEES

Remaining in the Post-Office, Winchester,
K. and if not taken out in three months will
be sent to the General-Post-Office as dead Let-
ters.

Wm. Atkins	Rueben Greening
Samuel Arnett	Andrew Hardy
Wm. Blizard	James Holiday
Peter L. Buckner	Daniel Hodges
James Bibb	Noah Harden
John Botts	Samuel Harrison
John Bush	William Holsey
John Burns	David Judy
Rawley Corbin	David Jones
Thomas Clarke	Sharshal Jordan
Alvander Collins	Thomas Knox
John Chiles	James Kyle
Clerk of the Clarke	Benjamin Lockett
C. C. C. C.	John Liggitt
John Culver	Phos. Luty
William Curtis	Archd. McConnell or
Elisha Collins	Thos. Allen
Joshua Duncan	Margaret Martin
Jeremiah Dean	James Mickleborough
Elias Davidson	William Norris
Robert Donaldson	Capt. W. Preston
Robert Dawson	Dennis Puck
Wm. Edwards	Thos. G. Rickett
Peter Forquar	Henry Rockwell
Isaac Gardner	Thos. Stone
Daniel Craig	John Tompkins
John Gilpen	William Wright

MORDECAI GIST, P. M.
Winchester, (K.) October 7th, 1810.

JAMES FISHBACK,

OF Lexington, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
practices in the Fayette, Jessamine and
Scott Courts.

Taken up by James Wilson living
in Cumberland county, on the south side of
Cumberland river, two miles below Dickens's
Ferry, a Bay mare, 13 hands 3 inches high,
seven years old this spring, a star and snip,
near hind foot white, some white hairs in her
tail, no brands perceivable—appraised to 20
dollars before me the 25th day of May, 1810.
SAMUEL WILSON, J. P.

Taken up by Wiley R. Bras-
field, Clark county, a Bay horse, five years old,
about 15 hands high, has a scar round his left
fore leg, shod before no brands perceivable—
appraised to \$40 before me
THOMAS SCOTT, J. P.
July 17, 1810. 3t

FOREIGN.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.—Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Remittance, Madox, in 30 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th of August. Capt. M. has politely furnished the Editors with a Liverpool paper of the 23d, and a file of the London Star to the 21st of August, inclusive, from which we have extracted the following articles.

The Star speaks confidently of the repeal of the orders in Council.

An article from L'Orient, announces the arrival of the galliot Flash, from N. York, with an American envoy on board. We know of no minister having been appointed to replace Gen. Armstrong.

LONDON, August 21.

Paris papers on the 13th inst. arrived last night. They contain some accounts from the east of Europe; according to these the general action between the Turks and Russians, which took place near Schulma, as we stated yesterday, lasted three days. On the two first (the 11th and 12th) the Turks had decidedly the advantage; but the Russians are said to have renewed the engagement on the 13th, when they totally defeated the former. The final result of the operation is, however, given on authority which is acknowledged to be rather questionable.

A Gottenburg Mail arrived this morning. However singular it may appear Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex-King of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a Candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following accounts he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.

By letters from Holland it appears that the Dutch, so far from expecting any relief to the oppressions under which their commerce has so long groaned, are apprehensive that the arrangements, so far from ameliorating, will increase their sufferings.

No confirmation has yet been received of the battle between the Allied Army and the French, of which a rumor had reached Corunna before the Nimrod left that port.

Letters from Bilbao and Santander state, that serious consequences had resulted from the late daring expedition under Poirer. The French, as a punishment on the Biscayans, have levied a contribution of \$500,000 reals, and twelve thousand men have been marched from Victoria, to occupy the different towns and ports of that unfortunate province. A person who left Santander on the 4th inst. describes in painful terms the condition of that town and the adjacent country, in consequence of French exactions and oppressions.

Letters received from the Baltic state, that the vessels which were detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released on paying 50 per cent.

A gentleman from Gottenburg, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states, that previous to that time, intelligence had been received of an order at Christiansand for the release of all American vessels brought in there, which had not been taken when under the guard of a British convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States, with valuable cargoes, had been released, and it was hoped that this concession would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed that the king of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession of the Swedish throne.

A letter from Rostock gives unfavorable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbour against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.

If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees, there can hardly be any difficulty even in point of etiquette, as to the remains of our orders in council. The words of the French minister are, "In this new state of things, sir, I am authorised to declare to you, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the first of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce their new principles of blockade, which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked, & shall cease to be in force from the 1st of November, there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that the measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation, should cease to be in force at the same time with the obnoxious decrees. From the concluding member of the sentence, it indeed appears that the decrees are to be revoked at any rate, provided the Americans cause their rights to be respected by the English. Any backwardness on our part, therefore, must embroil us with the Americans, whom Napoleon now addresses in that tone of fulsome flattery which he so readily assumes towards those whom he wishes to bend to his purposes.

Repeal of the Union.—The right hon. Henry Grattan, and the hon. Mr. R. Shaw, the two members for the city of Dublin, are to be delegated to present the petition to the king, praying for a repeal of the act of union, and a restoration of the Parliament of Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Defection of Bonaparte's Generals. Another officer of rank has come over from the enemy.—He made his first appearance at the British head quarters in Portugal, and is now in London. These are mortifications to which Bonaparte has not been accustomed and they will for that reason press heavier upon him. His mortification, is however a light consideration; they are events of great importance to us. We

shall become better acquainted with the projects of the enemy, the state of his military establishment, the direction of public opinion, and the character of his principal civil and military officers.—General Sarrazin has put into the hands of government very circumstantial observations on the whole of the frontiers and the coast from the Scheldt to Trieste—the organization and positions of the armies; the state of the fortresses, &c.; Bonaparte's system for invading this country, with other particulars important to the public service, filling up from ninety to a hundred pages.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Alex. M'Rae, Esq. of Virginia, with dispatches for General Armstrong, at Paris, from the American minister at this court, sailed from Plymouth a few days since, in a flag of truce for Morlaix. The vessel was hired expressly for the purpose of carrying Mr. M'Rae to the last mentioned port.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It is understood, that a commercial arrangement between Great Britain and France has been some time in serious negotiation. Commerce between the two countries is to be carried on in neutral vessels duly LICENSED by both governments—and from ports to be designated in both countries. Ostend, Dunkirk, and Havre are the French ports. An Ostend paper mentions that the arrangement had been acceded to on the part of the Emperor at the solicitation of the merchants of Paris, and would speedily take effect. Other accounts state, that a mere modification or moderation of the present licenced trade will take place. This negotiation is wholly left to the management of the new Board of Commerce which NAPOLEON has convened in Paris; one of whose members we understand has been in town some time, communicating with the Board of Trade.

The arrangement for the exchange of prisoners meets with many objections; but Mr. MACKENZIE writes, that his private opinion is that he shall eventually succeed.

According to a report in private letters from the continent, it appears that a new conspiracy against Bonaparte had been discovered at Breda, and that two of the chief agents of the plot had been secured. It has been hinted that this is perhaps but a pretended conspiracy on the part of the French government, in order to get rid of certain persons in Holland who may be supposed to be particularly hostile to the views of the Gallic Tyrant. Every species of artifice may indeed be expected from the usurper and his agents, but as he has been the cause of our misery, national and domestic, than any other person that ever existed, and as the hearts of all mankind are against him, it would, by no means be wonderful if the alleged conspiracy were the result of that indignation and abhorrence which his conduct cannot fail to excite, and which may naturally dispose some resolute spirits to attempt to rid the world of such a monster.

The real name of the gallant defender of Ciudad Rodigo, is Keaughty, a native of Ireland.

The number of bankruptcies between the 26th of December, 1809, and the 23d June, 1810, as announced in the London Gazette, amounts to 671.

Austria has concluded a treaty with Russia, for the mutual restoration of deserters; and the sentiments of respect expressed by the Emperor of Austria towards Russia, are highly favorable to the preservation of harmony; so that the jealousy with which Austria and France were supposed to view the success of Russia over Turkey, seems to have no essential foundation in truth.

SCHWERN, Aug. 1.—Our Gazette of to-day contains the following edict: Whereas instances have shown that the North American flag is wrongfully made use of by the English to import prohibited goods and elude the well known vigilance pursued by the imperial French government, to preserve the illicit trade in colonial produce, which for a considerable time has not been shipped off from any port in North America; therefore we hereby direct that no American ships shall henceforth be admitted in any port of our dominions, and the Minister Committees in Rostock and Wesmar are charged to watch over the punctual execution of this order.

"FREDERICK FRANCIS. "Dobereau, July 29, 1810."

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 15, 1810.

"I have no particular information to give you.—The alarm that has taken place in the credit of a certain description of paper currency has not entirely subsided, but appears to be confined to those warehousemen who have been trading beyond their capital, and certain individuals at Liverpool, who have also incautiously got into a bill connexion together with two or three banking-houses in London, also implicated in such connexion. I have again to confirm, that I do not know of any of your correspondents who are injured; and upon the whole, what has happened will be productive of great good. No one old established house has been distressed. The mischief is confined in a great degree to adventurers."

[From a Correspondent.]

HAMBURG, July 5, 1810. Yesterday being the anniversary of the Independence of the United States, about forty Americans met at the delightful garden of Rainville, on the banks of the Elbe, and partook of an elegant entertainment prepared for the occasion. Mr. Forbes presided, assisted by Mr. Linn, from Philadelphia. A number of the principal merchants connected with the U. S. honored the company with their presence.

After dinner, the following among a number of patriotic toasts were given.

1. The day, and all who celebrate it.
2. The people of the U. S.—may they pursue the same spirit to preserve their independence which prompted them to achieve it.
3. The memory of Washington.
4. The president of the U. S. the steady and zealous friend of the constitution.
5. The militia of the U. S.—the best bulwark of their liberties.
6. The Congress of the U. S. Wisdom and energy to their councils.
7. The Agriculture of the U. S.
8. The Commerce of the U. S. unshaken by unjust decrees and orders of foreign powers.
9. The citizens of Hamburg and Altona—may the speedy revival of commerce restore their prosperity.
10. The freedom of the seas—may those who invade it meet defeat, and those who pretend to respect it, prove their sincerity.
11. Our ministers in Europe:—may their efforts to obtain justice be crowned with success.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.

Captain Snow, from Cadiz, sailed on the 13th of August. No new event of any importance had occurred. There had been very large importations of flour, and there was a poor supply of water. An incessant fire was kept up on the positions occupied by the French, particularly at Trocadero. The inhabitants are said to be confident of their security. The British and Spaniards, it is said, "appear to be perfectly cordial"—"but the former were not without precaution against treachery—the troops of the respective nations were mixed on service"—[A precaution that Napoleon sometime uses to prevent the treachery of his iron bound vassals. The result appears to us to be—the poor Spaniards are held in duress at Cadiz by their magnanimous protectors, the British—and both closely besieged and hotly peppered by French shot.]

The English offered to find seamen to retake the Fort of Matagorda (which it seems has arisen from the dead, after being below water for some weeks since—by federal types!) but the cordiality of the Spaniards will not "expose their ships to destruction." The Cadiz prints, (to Aug. 8) have, as usual, a plentiful portion of the fruit of folly—fit food of credulity. We have no account of any military transactions of moment, since Gen. Crawford suffered his late victory.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in our army in Portugal:

"LINHARDS, July 31, 1810.

"Things appear to be now fast drawing to a crisis in this country. The enemy, foiled in his attempt against Cadiz, seems determined to prosecute the campaign with great vigour in Portugal. After repeated and varied manœuvres to decoy our army from their favorable positions, and after continual menacing us with an attack, the French did not shew themselves in real earnest with us till the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, after which they pressed upon our advanced corps, obliging them to retire into the vicinity of Almeida, before which place they made their appearance in great force on the 24th.—Here they encountered the light brigade of our army under Brig. Gen. Robert Crauford, with great impetuosity; and I am sorry to say, notwithstanding the steadiness and bravery of the corps of which it was composed, such was the impetuosity with which the superior numbers of the enemy advanced, that they bore every thing before them like an irresistible torrent, not however without affording to our troops engaged an opportunity of again displaying their gallantry, when brought face to face with the enemy. But what could be expected of us from such a vast disparity in point of number? We lost in killed, wounded, and missing, about 30 officers and 400 men, & were obliged to retire.

"Had Crauford's affairs brought on a general action, the result would have been more fortunate for us, but still more sanguinary. I am at present attached to the division of the army under General Picton, consisting of three brigades. At midnight of the 20th we relinquished our position at Pinhel with our left in front retiring to the neighbourhood of Alverca, where Lord Wellington had established his head quarters. Having here taken up a position we continued one day, and, on the 28th, fell back to this place, (Linhards,) one of the most delightful and picturesque parts I ever beheld in the whole course of my life. Hitherto our retreat has been gradual and orderly; every preparation, however, is making for more rapid movements retrogradely. God grant it may be unnecessary! It is said that if need be, we are to retire to the fortified camp in front of Lisbon, with our right on the Tagus at Villa Franca, and our left extending towards Torres Vedras, and the sea coast near Povoa, or Suzana, comprehending distance of about 30 miles. When driven to this resource by innumerable opposing legions, rest assured we'll

"fight till from our bones the flesh be back'd."

But many will rue such a day—I hope the Portuguese will not flinch then; if so, alas! my poor devoted

comrades! Some of the Portuguese look extremely well under arms; but whether they will fight c'est une autre chose. Expect to hear of something decisive immediately."

LISBON, Aug. 8.

"The exact position that our army occupies is known to few in this city, but it is said to be advantageous. Our troops are in good health, while it is said, that in the army of Massena a dysentery to a great extent prevails which in this season of the year is more destructive than the sword, and therefore the longer Lord Wellington delays fighting the better. The British are less subject to this malady as they have been quartered in lofty situations.

"Our post from head quarters to this place is not so frequent or so regular as it is to be wished, considering our anxiety. We do not hear that there is reason to think that a battle will be fought so soon as a few weeks ago we imagined. Alminda is closely invested, and the French seem determined, if possible, to take it."

SPEECH ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

By Thomas R. Underwood,

A student in the Transylvania University. Delivered October 3.

RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

I rise not with a view of discussing a subject which until now hath remained obscure, but I propose delivering a few observations on that with which your good understandings are already acquainted. I hope I shall be indebted to your indulgence for a patient hearing, but least you should anticipate uneasiness, I promise not to detain you long. I have chosen for my theme, the liberty of the press; a theme well worthy a more able advocate—a sounder politician. I mean by the liberty of the press, the publishing and circulating dissertations on any topic; but for the present, I shall confine myself to the consideration of its influence on measures of government. The free expression of sentiment was esteemed originally an unalienable requisite of man, but as men advance to a greater degree of civilization, in some countries this privilege was, and is yet restrained. Be mine the task to point out its fatal consequences to society, and yours to resolve to guard against the evil.

In the early ages of society liberty of discussion must have been generally patronised; if not, men could never have attained such eminence in science and government as is now prevalent in the world. It was then glorious to discover an error in the policy of nations, and by the free exercise of speech and reason to convince men of their mistake, and induce them to assimilate their regulations as near as possible to more correct principles. But when the free exchange of opinion had advanced knowledge to a certain height, some pretended great and good men asserted, that what had hitherto been the fount of good, might soon become the source of evil; and that it was necessary for the welfare of the community to preclude the use of its waters. It was then asserted that the freedom of discussion might endanger the existing government; and no longer, as it had done, assist its progress to perfection, but on the contrary would be a cause of anarchy. That instead of maintaining peace and content, it might produce wars and commotions. These and such like doctrines propagated by the potentates of the age, at length triumphed over the ignorance of the commonalty. Then it was declared that the humble individual should say nothing of government, and then was the citizen prosecuted should he dare to publish an opinion opposing the executive measures of a state; and all those acts were honourably performed under the sanction of the high-sounding names of "public utility." Plausible as such conduct might have appeared to thoughtless credulity, it cannot pass through the ordeal of acute investigation.

Those men who have talents sufficient to introduce a change in government well understand the rights of men: guided by virtue and philanthropy, they will form a constitution which will guarantee to its citizens equal liberty and law. But fearful that those men should have private emolument, instead of the common good, in view, you may think it just perhaps to prevent their attempt to amend errors, by denying them the privilege of circulating their principles. If so, you are the supporters, in my opinion, of sentiments the most detrimental. It is saying this, that because we are not certain that alterations will be made for the better, we will not have them made at all. This would at once stop all improvement in government and confine it unalterably to its present state. And that is what we desire, may be the reply of a number, for governments are tolerably perfect, and it is more than probable that when they are altered, it will be for the worse. This may be a pleasing assertion to the vanity of man; but let me ask how does it accord with the present state of the world? Does not the cannon of Europe, the despotism of Asia, the savage barbarity of Africa, and to conclude the wretched scene, the present degeneracy of our once happy country, sufficiently prove that governments do not yet proceed with as much harmony as is visible among the spheres? Believe me we are far from perfection in government and perhaps such a state will never be attainable by the genius of man: But whether or not it is the duty of every citizen to meliorate the present and to attempt to better the future. To effect this the freedom of discussion or which is equivalent, the liberty of the press appears to be univalued. Here every individual may deliver his opinion, advising that which to him shall seem most proper, and in the general expression of sentiments, a balm for the wounds of equity

may be discovered. Here the enlightened mind may dispense the manner of wisdom, the gathering in of which by our legislators, will prove the *pabulum vite* to a nation travelling under the famine of oppression. If then no objection can be made against the free circulation of sentiments, which cannot easily be removed by reason, why has it been that men of improved minds have inculcated such false ideas? A very little attention will be sufficient to solve the mystery. The good which they have pretended would result from their plan was the ostensible and not the real cause which excited them to exclaim against the freedom of publication. The public utility of which they boasted, was a vain picture presented to the fancy, decorated with the colours of invisible ruin, drawn by the hand of adroit deception, and when society was absorbed in the unguarded moment of imaginary safety, like that arch-fiend, they seized the opportunity to steal its liberty away. Far from advancing the equal rights of men, they wished to become the givers of arbitrary mandates, and in pretending to preserve society from anarchy they were drawing it by degrees into the fetters of despotism. Look where you will among crowned heads and you will never find their firmest support to silence the voice of the people, and that nothing can so much mar their peace as the spirit of free publication. I cannot forbear, for the sake of illustration from turning your attention to the shores of persecuted Erin. There behold the germ of liberty warmed by the effulgent rays of a free press, about to expand and produce the blossom of republicanism, but ere the bud could ripen to the flower, the cloud of tyranny surrounded the orb which illumined it, and lo! it withered to revive no more. The king of England well knowing that the liberty of the press was a firm support to the freedom of the people, and which being established kings could not exist, employed his minion gold, to procure an abject compliance from every Irish press with his measures of government; and should stern independence, refuse the tendered sum, the ruffian soldier came with his bayonet and demolished the office of the editor. Such acts, O tyranny! have been thine; and to similar scenes would the present rulers against a free press, conduct their country, could they but accomplish their desires. They aspire to something above the humble equality of democracy; sceptres crowns and thrones are objects alone worthy of their attention. It will be well my countrymen if you are guarded against the sophistical intrigues of such designing men; and I would advise you to have this motto indelibly engraven on your hearts "that the first appearance of a restrained press, is the ill-fated harbinger of a fall from freedom, and as soon as indiscriminate prosecution tyrannizes over free publication the era of despotism hath commenced."

Think not that I am so bigoted as not to see many abuses attendant on the liberty of the press; on the contrary I behold licentiousness, rillery and sarcastic censure reflect their blackened rays from the polluted sheet to stigmatize the noblest acts of virtue. Yes the newspaper squalls to ruffle the tide of felicity are many and aggravating, but it may be said with truth they never last long, and seldom produce a fatal effect. Should the assassin of character dare vilify merit, just laws have annexed a punishment to such a crime; if then the honest individual should be falsely slandered, he can obtain reparation by bringing the slanderer to the bar of justice, but as to those who are guilty of enormities, they never can be exposed too much to the venom of ridicule.

A licentious press is thought to be a monstrous evil, which soon spreads far and wide, and contaminates the bliss of society; if so, 'tis the nation's fault. As soon as a paper degrades to wanton scurrility; let the people discontinue their hand of support, let them look upon it with contempt by not looking at it at all, and it will immediately degenerate to the confined circulation of its ignominious partisans. It is not uncommon for modern politicians to exclaim against the abuses of the press and at the same time foster it by subscribing for those papers which are most licentious, and after having read their contents generally wish the press frame made fuel of, and the printer gibbeted. Strange inconsistency! that any set of men should support voluntarily that which they declare ought to be destroyed, and procure for themselves the fretful contortions of malignity by taking a paper which if they would not look at, would lessen its importance, save their money and their feelings.

A licentious press is more a name of horror, than productive of real injuries. In a republican government where laws are enacted or abolished by the will of the people, a press must be guided by impartiality and wisdom to effect much; for men of good understandings cannot be imposed upon by newspaper folly, and the lower order of citizens incapable of understanding either the laws by which they are governed or the absurd projections of chimerical type-setters will be inclined to remain just as they are. It would be well for every one to discountenance the licentiousness of the press, but I do not conceive that it ever will be politic to sacrifice free publication merely because it is liable to be abused.

The press which I recommend to your protection, opposes or advocates with a calm dignity. It parkles not with erudition in arrogance. It asserts its reasons with mildness. Its business is not to mortify the fallibility of men, but to propose amendments to their transactions. It is an admirer and an adherent to truth. It calls the political world, not in pursuit of arguments to establish a newly invented theory, but for reasons to preserve inviolate the acknowledged rights of men. It insures the just administration of law by watching the conduct of officers. It administers to them salutary advice whenever they deviate from the path of justice, by displaying whatever may tend to influence them to discharge their duty towards their country. To preserve such a press, should you withstand whatever authority dare attack it. It is the shield to defend you against tyranny; and like the heroic

Spartan consecrate your lives ere you suffer it to be taken.
Fathers impress upon the rising generation this important truth, that a free press is the safeguard of liberty and that it should be preserved unsullied until society shall be obliterated by the ravages of time.
As free from restraint as the American press is, it can be no reason why you should not reflect on its importance and the means proper to guard it against oppression. In prosperity we should think how to act in adversity. In our enjoyment we should consider how to perpetuate it. And now when the press is free, may you appreciate its worth and plan its eternal preservation.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 16.

It will be observed by an article in our paper of to-day, that the King of Denmark, in consequence of the illicit practice of taking forged documents in England, and thereby forcing in the commodities of that country, has thought proper to issue a decree excluding American vessels altogether from his ports. An arrival at Boston is said to bring information, that the Danish Government had since issued another decree, directing their cruisers to capture all American vessels, whatever might be their cargo, or wherever from, or bound.

We have no information, as yet, from Spain or Portugal which leads to any thing important or decisive on either side; tho' accounts of skirmishes and partial engagements daily arrive. Statements up to the 1st August continue Wellington's head quarters at Cacerico—and the expectation of an attack from the French, still prevailed.—The English and Portuguese combined force was estimated at 35,000. Great activity in Lisbon in procuring recruits &c. Every horse that was able to stand was impressed for the cavalry. There were 8 or 10 line of battleships, besides frigates and smaller vessels of war, lying in the Tagus, and nearly 700 transports, waiting in readiness to carry off the British troops, in case they should be forced to evacuate the country—strong fortifications had been erected on the heights about Lisbon to cover their retreat. Provisions are said to be scarce, but expectations of the arrival of 15,000 barrels of American flour, purchased in Liverpool, were entertained.

Various statements in the Eastern papers, concerning the election of Congress-men in New Hampshire, had induced us to believe that, that state was still to remain Federal, which gave rise to much rejoicing and exultation by the party—but at the close of the business, it appears by official returns, that two Republicans are elected—and another election immediately to take place to fill the remaining three seats, when the republicans calculate upon a further accession. New England patriotism having of late been considerably below par, we should not have been much surprised had the first statements proved correct—but as it is otherwise, we are much gratified by contradicting them—and hope the reformation may continue and become general in that part of the country—as we feel confident it will be for the good of the Union.

Francis James Jackson, has at length left the U. S. he sailed from N. York on the 20th Sept. in the British frigate Venus, for old England.

A Baltimore paper states, that 15 out of 42 seamen, the crew of the British brig Netley, which lately arrived at that port, have deserted.

The Lexington Jockey Club Races commenced on Thursday last, and continued the two following days. The 1st day's purse was won by Col. Buford's Robin Hood at two heats, 4 miles each—viz—

Col. Buford's Robin Hood (by Roy- alist) 5 years old	1 1
Mr. Smiley's Paymaster, (by Pay- master)	2 2
Mr. Meaux's St. Patrick (by Le- bon) 4 years old	3 dist.
Mr. Lewis's Buck (by Tantram) aged	4 dist.
Capt. Fowler's Whistle Jacket (by President) 6 years old	dist.
Mr. Smedley's bay Gelding Dare Devil, 4 years old	dist.
Time—1st heat, 8m. 32s.—2d heat 8m. 37s.	

SECOND DAY, 3 MILE HEATS.

Col. Buford's sorrel mare by Lamp- lighter, 6 years old	1 1
Thos. I. Garrett's young Knowsley by Knowsley, 3 years old	2 2
Mr. Barber's Hamiltonian, by Hamiltonian, 3 years old	3 bolted.
Time—1st heat 8m 24 heat 6m 36s	

THIRD DAY, TWO MILE HEATS.

Mr. Cook's Whip, (by Whip) 5 years old	1 1
Mr. Meade's Curtius (by Childen) 6 years old	2 2
Dr. Warfield's filley Betty (by McKinney) 4 years old	3 bolted.
Mr. Billings's grey horse Bothe- rton	dist.
Dr. Brashear's Olympus, 6 years old	dist.
Mr. Thompson's Jeffersonia, 3 years old	dist.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE GEORGETOWN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

ON THE 1st DAY—3 mile heats
The first heat was won by Col. Buford's E clipac, a bay stud 5 years old, carrying 110lb. in 6 minutes 11 seconds

Against Pitt's Kitty Davis, a sorrel mare 5 years old, carrying 107lb.—who came out 2d carrying 110lb.—43d.
West's Charley Fox, a bay stud, an aged horse 26lb.—4th.
Threshley's Dare Devil, a bay gelding, 4 years old 93lb.—distanced.
The second heat was won by Pitt's Kitty Davis, in 6 min. 23 sec. against
Eclipse 2d,
Braddock 3d.
The third heat was also won by Kitty Davis, in 7 min. 5 sec. against Braddock.

ON THE 2d DAY—2 mile heats
The first heat was won by Grigsby's Robin Hood, entered by Col. Buford, a gray stud, 5 years old, carrying 110lb. in 4 min. 3 sec.

Against Miller's Patron, a bay stud 5 years old, 110lb. who came out 2d.
Threshley's Dare Devil 3d.
Clarke's Brandy, a sorrel stud, 5 years old, 110lb.—distanced.

Pitt's Surprise, a bay stud 4 years old, 56lb. also distanced.

The second heat was likewise won by Robin Hood, in 4 min. 3 sec. against
Threshley's Gelding 2d,
Miller's Patron 3d.

ON THE 3d DAY—1 mile heats.

The 1st heat was won by Cooke's Young Whip a bay stud 5 years old, carrying 110lb. in 4 min. 52 sec.

Against West's Sophy, a black mare 4 years old, carrying 93lb. who came out 2d.
Johnson's Rozinante, a bay stud, 4 years old, 95lb.—distanced.

The 2d heat was won by Young Whip with-out opposition.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

MACBETH—RAISING THE WIND.

On Thursday evening last, this Tragedy was presented to a very numerous audience, and we understand it will be performed again on Wednesday evening. Curiosity was much excited to witness again the tragic powers of Mr. Vos, from his distinguished success in the character of Rella in the Tragedy of Pizarro. Although the plaudits of the audience were not so general as might have been expected, yet it must certainly be accounted for by all who are acquainted with the writings of Shakespeare, not to the disadvantage of Mr. Vos. In Pizarro he personated one of the most noble characters ever sketched by the dramatic pencil. Kotzebue in this Tragedy throughout has given a grand display of talent and genius—and in the character of Rella has drawn the most lively and pleasing picture from nature of any dramatic writer whatever. It is very different in this last respect with Shakespeare in his Tragedy of Macbeth—it requires the whole attention and the nicest observation, particularly to the unnatural characters of the Witches, or *over women* (as he calls them) to understand the other of the Dramatis Personae, and to account for the conduct & emotions of Macbeth—wherein the plot wholly lies—and without a proper understanding of which all is mysterious and uninteresting. Much also depends upon the rest of the Amateurs, as well as the *Wied* women, ghosts and hobgoblins—but on *Lady Macbeth* too much depends not to require the most correct conception and the most accurate representation. The *Thane of Cawdore*, (according to the witches,) is urged by the shocking depravity of his spouse, to the commission of most bloody and unpardonable crimes for the gratification of ambition, which his nature and disposition revolt at; of course all that's lost in the Lady is so much to the disadvantage of Macbeth.

I am therefore much pleased (and the friends of the Drama will join me) to find that the female part has been transferred to one whose talents are better adapted to characters of this description. We mean no disparagement to the Amateur who last filled it—for he certainly deserves great credit for his improvement. The scandalous defection in the *Farce I am informed*, will be remedied on Wednesday evening—*Miss Durable* will be more honourably represented—and a more brilliant entertainment throughout is anticipated.

THEATRICALS.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 26, 1810.

At a late hour last night we received the subjoined extract of a letter, which we lose no time in laying before our readers. From this it will be seen that the Florida Convention have been compelled to have recourse to military force, and that the fort of Baton Rouge and Governor Delassus is in the power of the patriots.—We are informed that a few days since the Convention received intelligence that they were betrayed, and that Gov. Folch had a galley at Galvestown, in which he meant to embark the Convention for Pensacola, and that he himself was in the eastern part of the province alarming, and sewing dissension among the people. In this dilemma, prompt and vigorous measures became absolutely necessary, and the result is here related.

PINKNEYVILLE, Sept. 25, 1810.

"We have received information directly from Baton Rouge that on Saturday night about 150 men, under the command of gen. Thomas, entered the fort of Baton Rouge. Young Grand Pre who commanded gallantly attempted to defend it, and received a severe wound in his neck, with a broad sword. One of the guard fired on the assailants, and was immediately shot down with a pistol by one of captain Johnson's dragoons—another of the Spaniard's guard was wounded—no damage received by the troops of the Convention. Having quieted every thing in the fort, they proceeded to the house of his Excellency, dragged him out, carried him to the fort with two boxes of money found in his room, and loaded him with iron—but not without having to knock him down with the butt end of a musket. The convention had about 250 men in the place when the messenger left it, and every thing was quiet."

There was experienced at Charleston, S. C. on the evening and night of the 12th inst. a storm of wind & rain, which did considerable injury to the shipping, wharves and streets—some of the streets have been washed into such gullies as to be almost rendered impassable until repaired. BAL. AM.

The squatters in New Hampshire have been busy again. Mr. David Sewall, of Hallowell, agent for the proprietors of the townships near Penobscot, was dragged from a house near Belfast, N. H. violently assaulted, beaten and bruised until life was despaired of, and then sent back naked on horseback.—Hopes are entertained of his recovery. IB.

There is a dispatch from Mr. Pinkney for the United States government by the Magdalen from Liverpool, and some letters of the 17th and 19th of Aug. from London, which state, that Mr. J. Q. Adams, our minister at Russia, had been some time in a bad state of health, and signified his intention of returning home. (Aurora.)

The republican majority for Governor in Vermont, is near 4000, and in the Assembly the majority is seventy-six! The very number of the majority conveys the idea of correct principles.

To balance the above, the federal majority in the House of Representatives of Connecticut at the late election, is 71, the members being 135 federal and 64 republican. This, however large, is a decreased majority since the last election. The Hartford Mercury states the net Republican gain at 52. *Crescit eundo.* NAT. INT.

From the Essex Register.
Republicanism triumphant in New Hampshire, after all!

By a gentleman from Portsmouth last evening, we have the pleasing intelligence that the official returns of votes for members of Congress are canvassed, and that two Republicans are elected, and not a single federalist!

The following is the official statement of the votes from the Secretary of the commonwealth:

Republican Ticket.	
Bartlett (chosen)	11546
Dunsmore (chosen)	11523
Hall	11388
Harper	11302
Morrill	11166

Federal Ticket.	
Sullivan	11445
Hale	11426
Vose	11396
Blaisdell	11384
Wilson	11179
Scattering	1035
Necessary for a choice	11480

Those marked thus [*] will be the candidates at the ensuing election.

N. B. The three remaining candidates on the republican ticket would have been chosen, but from a mistake in the baptismal names on the returns from several towns.

LAUS DEO! So much for federal boasting and false statements!

COBBETT.

This famous political gladiator has addressed various letters to the readers of his Political Register, on the subject of his conduct and imprisonment. He published a piece dated "State Prison Newgate, July 13, 1810," from which we take the following scraps;—

After having published seventeen volumes of this work, embracing the period of eight years and a half, during which time I have written with my own hand nearly two thousand articles upon various subjects, without having, except in one single instance, incurred even the threats of the law, I begin the eighteenth volume in a prison. In this respect however, I only share the lot of many men, who have inhabited this very prison before me; nor have I the smallest doubt that I shall hereafter be enabled to follow the example of those men. On the triumphant, the boundless joy, the feasting and throwing of the speculators, or public robbers, and all those, whether profligate or hypocritical villains, of whom I have been the scourge, I look with contempt, knowing very well, and feeling in my heart, that my situation even at this time, is infinitely preferable to theirs; and as to the future, I can reasonably promise myself days of peace and happiness, while continual dread must haunt their guilty minds; while every stir, and every sound must make them quake for fear. Their day is yet to come.

From my outset as a writer, to the present hour, I have always preferred principle to gain. In America, the king's minister made, and not at all improperly, offers of service to me, on the part of the militia at home. The offer was put, as of service to any relations that I might have in England—and my answer was, that if it could earn any thing myself, wherewith to assist my relations, I should assist them; but that I would not be the cause of their receiving out of the public purse. Mr. Liffon, then our minister in America, can bear testimony of the truth of this statement. And was this the conduct of a man who fought after "base lucre"? Is this the conduct which is now fashionable among those who call them selves the "the loyal," and the "king's friends"? Do they reject offers of the public purse? Do they take care to keep their poor relations out of their earnings or property; or do they throw their neck and heels, upon the public, to be maintained out of the taxes, as a higher order of paupers? I have acted up to my professions. I have at this time dependent upon me for almost every thing, nearly twenty children besides my own. I walk on foot, while others would ride in a coach, that I may have the means of yielding them support; that I may have the means of preventing every one belonging to me from seeking support from the public, in any shape whatever. Is this the fashion of "the loyal"? Do "the loyal" act

thus? Do they make sacrifices in order that their poor relations may not become a charge to the public? Let that public answer to this question, and say to whom the charge of fecking after a "base lucre" belongs.

I have spoken of the offer made me while in America. Upon my return home the ministers made me other offers; and, amongst the rest, they offered me a share of the True Briton newspaper, conducted and nominally owned by Mr. Herriot. I who was what the country people call a green horn, as to such matters—and who was gull enough to think, that it was principle that actuated every writer, on what I then deemed the right side—I was quite astonished to find, that the treasury was able to offer me a share in a newspaper. I rejected the offer in the most delicate manner that I could, but I never was forgiven.

This work, [The Political Register] of which I now begin the eighteenth volume, has had nothing to support it but its own merits. Not a pound, not even a pound in paper money, was ever expended in advertising it. It came up like a grain of mustard seed—it has spread over the whole civilized world. And why has it spread more than other publications of the same kind? There has not been want of imitations of it. There have been some dozens of them I believe—same size, same form, same type, same heads of matter, same title, all but the words expressing my name. How many efforts have been made to tempt the public away from me, while not one attempt has been made by me to prevent it! Yet all have failed. The challenging has been discovered, and the wretched adventurers have then endeavoured to wreak their vengeance on me. They have sworn that I write badly; that I publish nothing but trash; that I am both fool and knave. But fill the readers hang on me. One would think as Falsalt says, that I have given them love powder. No, but I have given them as great a rarity, and something full as attractive—namely, truth in clear language. I have stripped statement and reasoning of the foppery of affectation; and amongst my other fins, is that of having shewn, of having proved beyond all dispute, that very much of what is called "learning," is impotence, quite useless to any man whom God has blessed with brains.

COBBETT'S LIBEL.

The following is the publication that has sent COBBETT to Newgate.

The paragraph at the head of the libel, Cobbett extracted for his motto from a ministerial paper, as a text to his publication.

"The mutiny amongst the local militia which broke out at Ply, was fortunately suppressed on Wednesday, by the arrival of four squadrons of the German legion cavalry, from Bury, under command of general Auckland. Five of the ringleaders were tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive 500 LASHES EACH, part of which punishment they received on Wednesday, and a part was omitted. A STOPPAGE FOR THEIR KNAPSACKS was the ground of complaint that excited this MUTINOUS spirit, which occasioned the men to surround their officers, and demand what THEY DEEMED their arrears. The first division of the German legion halted yesterday at New-Market, on their return to Bury.

Courier ministerial Newspaper, Saturday, June 24, 1810.

LOCAL MILITIA AND GERMAN LEGION.

See the motto, English readers!—See the motto and then do pray recollect all that has been said about the way in which Bonaparte raises his soldiers. Well done, Lord Castlereagh! This is just what I thought your plan would produce. Well said, Mr. Huskisson! It really was not without reason that you dwelt with so much earnestness upon the great utility of the foreign troops, whom Mr. Warde appeared to think of no utility at all. Poor gentleman! he little imagined that they might be made the means of compelling Englishmen to submit to that sort of discipline, which is so conducive to the producing in them a disposition to defend the country at the risk of their lives. Let Mr. Warde look at my motto, and then say whether the German soldiers are of no use. Five hundred lashes each! Ay, that is right! Flog them, flog them, flog them! They deserve it, and a great deal more. They deserve a flogging at every meal time. "Lash them daily, lash them dull." What, shall the rascals dare to mutiny, and that too when the German Legion is so near at hand! Lash them, lash them, lash them! They deserve it. O yes—they merit a double tailed cat Base dogs! What, mutiny for the sake of the price of a knapsack! Lash them! Flog them! Base rascals! Mutiny for the price of a goat's skin! And then, upon the appearance of the German Soldiers, they take a flogging as quietly as so many trunks of trees! I do not know what sort of a place Ely is, but I really should like to know how the inhabitants looked one another in the face, while this scene was exhibiting in their town. I should like to have been able to see their faces, and to hear their observations to each other at the time.—This occurrence at home will, one would hope, teach the loyal a little caution in speaking of the means which Napoleon employs (or rather, which they say he employs) in order to get together and discipline his conscripts. There is scarcely any one of these loyal persons who has not, at various

times, cited the hand-cuffings, and other means of force, said to be used in drawing out the young men of France; there is scarcely one of the loyal, who has not cited these means as a proof, of complete proof, that the people of France hate Napoleon, and his government, assist with reluctance in his wars, and would fain see another revolution. I hope, I say, that the loyal will, hereafter, be more cautious in drawing such conclusions, now that they see, that our "gallant defenders," not only require physical restraint, in certain cases, but even a little blood drawn from their backs, and that too, with the aid and assistance of German troops. Yes, I hope the loyal will be a little more upon their guard, in drawing conclusions upon Napoleon's popularity. At any rate, every time they do in future burst out into execrations against the French for suffering themselves to be "chained together and forced, at the point of the bayonet, to do military duty," I shall just republish the passage, which I have taken for a motto to the present sheet. I have heard of some other pretty little things of the sort; but I rather choose to take my instance (and a very complete one it is) from a public print, notoriously under the sway of the ministry.

OBITUARY.

Died—at New-York of typhus fever, Mr. James Cheetham, Editor of the American Citizen; in the 38th year of his age. He lived long enough to prove that he possessed some talent, but was destitute of political integrity—to merit the applause of the Tories, and the contempt of the Whigs.—But, here oblivion lets fall the curtain over the inconsistencies of life—and makes one ready to cultivate harmony, by evincing the utility of that strife which can only embitter our narrow life.—When British chapmen scout but country to purchase hacks, it is not every man who has virtue to refuse their temptation. This "secret service money" has made traitors of many native Americans, from the printer to the senator. Cheetham was not worse than they. W.H.G.

THEATRE.

Mr. VOS'S BENEFIT.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 17, The ladies and gentlemen of Lexington are respectfully informed, will again be presented, Snake-speare's

CELEBRATED TRAGEDY OF MACBETH,

THE TYRANT OF SCOTLAND.

Doncan, (King of Scotland)	Mr. C. Mack
Malcolm, } [King's sons]	Messrs. Grant
Donalbain, }	& Clarke.
Banquo,	Heron.
Macbeth,	Vos.
Macduff,	West.
Lenox,	Campbell.
Lady Macbeth,	Mr. Monroe.
1st. Witch,	Howe.
2d. Witch,	Maxwell.
3d. Witch,	Heron.
Ghost of Banquo & 1st, 2d & 3d apparitions, &c. &c.	

After which will be added,

THE FARCE OF

Raising the Wind.

JERE DIDDLE, MR. VOS
MISS DURABLE, MONROE

Tickets to be had at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at the Theatre.

Found on the Race Field,

On the 1st or 2d day of the races last week, a pair of

Red Saddle-Bags

about half worn, containing several articles of wearing apparel that would be of service to the owner—who can get them by applying at this office and paying for this advertisement.

October 15th, 1810.

A RETURN my highest compliments to the gentlemen of this town who have intrusted me with the education of their children, and inform them, or any other who may think proper to put their children under my care, that I will pay strict attention to their improvement. I have a very warm school house, and will furnish it plentifully with fuel, so as to make it as comfortable as possible to the pupils.

I will likewise open an evening school on Monday the 29th of this month, which will continue only one quarter; those who wish to join had best enter at the commencement.

HAMILTON MORISON.

October 14

* * * THE Trustees of the Transylvania University are requested to be punctual in their attendance at Satterwhites Inn, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock, as business of importance will be laid before them.

C. BRADFORD, CTR.

Lexington, Oct. 15th, 1810

FOUND

ON Thursday evening last on high street in Lexington, a Man's Saddle & Bridle—it has been newly seated and padded. The owner can get it by applying to John Lowman, and paying for the advertisement.

October 15th, 1810.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forward all persons from purchasing or trading for a note given by me to William Rosebrough for the sum of \$200, payable the 15th of this inst. as it was left in the hands of Andrew Simpson, as security for the title of certain lands, and said Rosebrough has fraudulently taken it out of the possession of said Simpson, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

JAMES RAFFERTY, by
ANDREW SIMPSON.
October 8th, 1810. 3t 5

POETRY.

TO DISCONTENT,

Fly hence, thou bane to man's repose!
Nor torture thus his breast
With idle dreams of fancied woes,
In sable colours dress'd.

Are we not favour'd from above
Far, far beyond our worth:
Shines not on us Almighty Love,
The moment of our birth?

What e'er our trials here below,
'Tis madness to repine;
Assured are we they ne'er can flow
But from a hand divine.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

LINES

Addressed to a young Lady, who requested
a friend to accept a White Violet, as a
Peace-Offering, for a slight neglect.

And does Eliza then suspect
That her 'remissness' or 'neglect,'
Displeases me or offends?
And does she think that I require
Her plea for pardon! or desire
The homage of my friend?

While in your gentle heart I know,
Exists fair virtue's fervid glow,
Its guilt I cannot see;
Nor do I wish you to atone,
For injuries I've never known,
By offerings paid to me.

Yet pleas'd, your little gift I take,
I'll prize it for the donor's sake,
A sacred pledge of peace:
And may it's recollection prove,
A cement of our mutual love,
And bid it never cease.

The 'little blossom' seems design'd
To indicate the ties that bind
Your faithful heart to mine:
It's colours fair as mountain snows,
Denote the purity that glows
In friendship's flame divine.

Yet ah! how transient is the flower,
Short-lived, and withering in an hour,
Its beauties pass away:
But soft affection in my breast
Thro' every scene of life shall last,
And never can decay.

Yet tho' the flower's vernal bloom,
Too soon must meet its hapless doom,
It blossoms not in vain:
Long may its pleasing thoughts impart,
And long be imprinted on my heart,
Its memory shall remain.

For when through Time's succeeding years
The annual bloom of spring appears,
I'll call this hour to view:
And when within the flow'ry vale,
I see the modest Violet pale,
'Twill bid me think of you.

LUNAR DOCTOR.

CAROLUS CHARLATANICUS, who has just come fresh from the moon, offers the exercise of his unparalleled faculties for the benefit of the public, and promises to cure every disorder that can be thought of, no matter how bad the disease, nor how desperate the stage. He thinks proper to inform, that his inestimable fund of knowledge was not acquired by the tedious, disgusting and uncertain route of study; that he ever had a mortal antipathy to any thing like what's called literary and scientific pursuits, believing them to have a tendency to fill the mind with ideas and opinions which are inimical to the successful practice of medicines. He has found it much the least trouble, and much the most advantageous to receive his knowledge intuitively, and to practice without thinking on the case, or studying its grade and nature. To pay attention to the disease, it is necessary to reason. Now reasoning implies a progress in knowledge, which Doctor Charlatanicus totally disclaims. Knowledge which comes by intuition is always perfect and always the same. This is the kind of science which all perfect doctors ought to possess, but which no regular bred physicians, or those who go according to the dictates of reason, ever did, nor ever will possess. Besides, Dr. Charlatanicus has always found the public suffrages to be given in favour of those who possess intuitive knowledge, in preference to those who act according to reason and waste the prime of their days in the studious pursuit of science. For confirmation of this observation he refers to the public papers of the day, where it will be seen that those who can cure every thing without having undergone the drudgery of study, have their fame spread throughout the country—while the diffident votary of science glides along in silent obscurity. Having thus shewn the great superiority of intuitive knowledge over that kind which is obtained by reasoning and laborious study, Dr. Charlatanicus will proceed to mention some of his abilities as freely as his modesty will permit, in order that the public may be induced to apply to him:—First, he undertakes to cure all the cancers that every body else has found unmanageable. This he does with his celebrated

Lunar Cataplasm,

Which he prepares by boiling three pounds of terra incognita in half a gallon of moon-light, keeping up a constant situation with his medicinal muddle. He mentions the receipt here in order that the public need not be afraid of the ingredients. No other person can make this Cataplasm but Dr. C. because he is the only man who is acquainted with Terra Incognita. To give an idea of its efficacy, he here gives one case which he has selected from among a thousand similar ones, only worse. It is in the form of a certificate, which he always writes, and

gets signed, when he accomplishes a cure.

"This is to certify that Doctor Carolus Charlatanicus, who has lately arrived from the moon, has intirely cured my wife of a mortal cancer in her neck which had eaten away the whole of her breast and shoulders, so that nothing but the bone was left to keep her head fast to her body. She was indeed, agreeable to the literal meaning of the words, a walking skeleton. The greatest doctors had declared her incurable, and therefore I cheerfully give this testimony of his unequalled skill.

GWYNARD GWATKIN.

Dr. Charlatanicus also recommends to those whom it may concern, his *Sovereign Balsam of Brickbats*, which he will insure to cure that scatchiferous disease, the itch, in less than five minutes if well rubbed on with good sand paper. Those unfortunate husbands whose wives are subject to frequent paroxysms of vociferation, may be supplied with Dr. C's.

Infallible Anti-Scoldard Drops, Which will universally prevent the accession of a paroxysm, if given in time—and will be warranted to abridge a certain lecture, at least 2-4ths of its usual length—even if given after the disorder commenced. Dr. Charlatanicus also takes this opportunity to recommend the

Essential Oil of Wheelbarrow, Which he prepares by expression in a manner entirely new. This medicine has cured thousands, as his certificates would certify if he had room to insert them. It has made many ears grow to their size and shape after they had been cropped; and done many more marvellous things. An idea may be formed of the activity of the medicine when it is observed, that it is so sharp, if swallowed undiluted, as to cut the buttons off a man's shirt collar as it passes down his throat!

Dr. C. has many more medicines which will cure any disease; but he will suffer time and experience to promulgate their virtues—and he hopes all who have any regard for life and health will come to him for advice and assistance.

N. B. For the sake of the poor, who are often troubled with bad colds, and are not able to employ a physician, Doctor C. here observes, the worst cough may be checked, and toughest phlegm loosened, by swallowing half a pound of hobbails in a little molasses and water, and afterwards taking a point of Rake-tooth tea just going to bed.

Extraordinary cure for a Consumption. A young lady, in the last stage of consumption, was lately restored to health by the following extraordinary and accidental remedy:

She had been long attended by the faculty, but derived no benefit from their assistance, and considered herself verging to the end of existence, when she retired, during last summer to the vale of Taunton Dean, in Somersetshire, with an intention to wait, in solitude, the hour of approaching dissolution. Whilst in that situation, it was her custom to rise as early as the malady would permit and contemplate the beauties of nature from her chamber window, from which she observed a dog belonging to the house, with scarcely any flesh on his bones, owing to disease, constantly go and lick the dew off a camomile bed in the garden; in doing which the animal was noticed to alter his appearance, to recover strength, and finally to look plump and well. The singularity of the circumstance impressed strongly on the lady's mind, and induced her to try what effect might be produced from following the example of the quadruped. She accordingly procured the dew from the same bed of camomile, drank a small quantity each morning, and after continuing to do so for some time, experienced a wonderful relief; her appetite became regular, she found a return of spirits, and in the end was completely cured.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

FOR
Bradford's Laws of Kentucky,
General Instructor,
Masonic Constitutions,
Bishop's Sermons,
Craighead's Sermon,
Dr. John P. Campbell's Answer,
American Register, vol. 1, 2 & 3,
Life of Gano,
Life of Shaw,
Wilson's Grammar,
Webster's Spelling books,
New-England Primer,
Doctrinal Catechism,
Christ's Second appearing &c.

ALSO
Blank Books of any kind,
Check Books, and Negotiable Note Books
Pamphlets on various subjects,
Writing Paper,
Wrapping and Tea Paper &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Blanks for Clerks, Sheriffs & Constables.
Old books rebound, and Book Binding
generally executed on short notice.
August 17th, 1810

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Woodford county, near the mouth of Clear creek, a Bay Mare near fourteen hands high, five year old, trots natural, branded on the left shoulder and buttock with the letter S, shod before, some saddle spots, her back hurt before, appraised to twenty-five dollars.

JOHN FINN,

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

Lexington October 1st, 1810.

A
Alderson Alex'r. Arnett Burrows
Ashby Nathl. Capt. Asbery Francis Rev.
Anderson William Andrews George
Alexander Robert

B
Burrows N. Brown Abm.
Barrow David Rev. Belleny John
Billing Saml. 2 Blackwell James
Brown George Barcroft John
Blanchard Asa Barrow David Rev. 2
Bowyer John G. 2 Bryson Andrew
Bryant Jesse Buford Abraham
Bryan Joseph Burk James
Benning Perkins Banton Wren
Barr Isaac 2 Bryant John
Butler William L. Bevan John S.
Berry George Brown Abm.
Brady Mildred 2 Beck James
Bamberger Michl. Beal Adoch
Barr Zachariah Berry William

C
Curd Price Calhoun John
Cotton Henry Caughey John
Creath Jacob Conquest John
Chadbourne Louis Clarke Thomas
Cockrill Susannah Crothers Susannah
Caldwell John Cannington Little-
Collins Lewis bury 2
Chamberlain George Caldwell Mrs.

Clair Jacob Cassell Abraham
Campbell Ann Coverdale Richard
Clark Richd. 3 Claiborne Leonard
Carrell John Crawford Alexander
Campbell John Cammack George
Crothers Samuel Carnel Thos. Lewis
Chiles Joseph Collins col, Bartlett
Collins Benjn.
Carden Randolph

D
Davis Joseph H. 3 Dalzel Johnaton
Davis Robert Davidson Elias
Day Middleton Davis James R.
Dunwiddie David Drew Peyton
Dickinson Thos. I. Donakey James

E
Ewing Samuel Eastham Richard
Evans Isaac Ennis John

F
Fox Henry 2 Franke Mrs. Eliz.
Fountleroy Wm. M. Fairman Richard
Fleming James C. Freet John Esq.

G
Goodman James Gray Samuel
Grant William Gassaway Henry
Goodlet Adam Green Luce. D.
Gray George Glover John
Graham Robert Gilmore Mrs. E.
Gabbard Michael Garnett Susannah
Gibson John Gros Henry
Graham Charlotte Greenwood John
A. N. Granger Eli

H
Henry William 2 Melchor Huber
Harris Nathl. Harrison Robert C.
Hatten Thomas Harrison Susan R.
Hays James 2 Hurst Peter capt.
Happy James Higgins Azariah 2
Harden William Hanes Lemon
Hall Robert R. Hawkins Moses
Hieronymus Henry Howard Julius
Hind Martha Henson Charles
John Keefe

I
Jones John Innes James
Irvin William Inghis Elizabeth
Jackson John 2 Jones Thomas R.
Jones Scervant Johnson Benjn.
Johnson George Johnston J. plaisterer

K
Karrick Hugh Kemper Tilman
Kuntz John Keegan Patrick
Karr John Kunerod George
Kinsey Hantshorne Koalass Henry

L
Lindsay William Landrum Isham W.
Lyon James Doctr. Laceyfield Abigail
Laviell Benjn. Lemon James
Leforte Randolph Leech Simon
Layville Joseph Love John

M
M'Donald John Moon John
M'Cadden Henry 2 Marble Peter F.
Miller Alex'r. & Co. M'Coy Robert
Moony Sampson Moore Joseph
Meredith Eliza Esq. M'Colleston Thomas
Macdonald Jesse Mallery Ambrose
M'Donald Mary M'Conathy James
Marshall Robert Moore Alexander S.
Meaux Maj. John M'Neiry
Moss John Mathews William E.
Moxey Henry Milton Elijah
Meaders Polly M'Donald Mary
Madison Rowland Mansfield Samuel
Masteron Aaron Missionaire Nerinck

N
Novell Revd. Owens Mason 2

P
Porter William Peter a pauper
Price Larken Peart James
Perry Thomas Peel James
Penborton Aggey Peebles Thomas
Patterson Joseph Patrick Thomas
Price Wm. B. capt 2 Pollard William
Price Willis Preston Walter capt.
Pollock John Poage Elijah

R
Richardson John C. Robinson Wm. jr.
Roffe John Reed William
Redd & Womack Reed Alexander
Rogers John Reed John
Row Samuel Richardson James A.
Runyan John H. Reitzel John
Romine Elias Russell Wm. Col.
Romans Isaac Russell Mr. S.
Rainy William Rankin Adam
Roltia George

S
Steel Jabs Shackleford James
Smith John Steel Samuel
Smith Alexr. Stewart Armstrong
Smith Wm. Stout Benj.
Smith Francis 2 Executors of John
Sullivan Cornelius Bottom
Stephens Luther Seth Wm.

T
Tawnehill Mr. Thompson col. Geo.
True James Thompson Elias
Taylor John M. Tompkins G. R.
Taylor Eliza Taylor John
Temple Henry Tunstall Thos. Esq.

V
Vance Robert

W
West Thomas Wood Gideon
Williams George Wilson John
Wregby Miles Watts John
Willis Isaac Winn Jesse
Wells Isaac Wood John

Webb Kitty I. Woolfork George
Ward Elizabeth Woods Price G.
Wagon John P. Waumock John
White William Whikle Nichola
Willis Abner Wallace William

Yarnal Isaac Young Judith
Yeiser Mr. E. Young Leonard
Z
Zimmerman John

JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M. BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. SCHEME OF

A LOTTERY FOR THE PRESERVATION
AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE
VACCINE MATTER,
FOR THE USE OF THE CITIZENS OF THIS

STATE.

	DOLLARS.	DOLLARS
1 Prize of	30,000 is	30,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	20,000	20,000
2	10,000	20,000
3	5,000	15,000
8	250 tickets each	20,000
14	1,000	14,000
30	500	15,000
50	100	5,000
100	50	5,000
200	25	5,000
2000	13	30,000
8000	12	96,000

10410 Prizes 300,000
19590 Blanks

30,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each 300,000 Dis-
count 15 per cent.

The fortunate adventurer who draws any of these prizes will be entitled to all the prizes, which may be drawn by the tickets designated, and reserved for that purpose.

Part of the prizes determined as follows:
The first three thousand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to twelve dollars each.

1st drawn No. after 3000 tickets

are drawn 1000 Dollars

Do do 4000 do 500 do

Do do 5000 do 5000 do

Do do 6000 do 250 tickets

from No. 1 to No. 250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 7000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 7001

to No. 7250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 8000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 8001

to No. 8250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 9000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from 9001 to

No. 9250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 10,000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 10001

to No. 10250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 11000 tickets

are drawn \$ 20,000

Do do 12000 do two hun-

dered and fifty tickets from No. 12001 to No.

12250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 13000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 13001

to No. 13250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 14000 tickets are drawn

two hundred and fifty tickets from No. 14001

to No. 14250 inclusive.

1st drawn No. after 15000 tickets are

drawn 5,000 Dol's.

Do do 16000 do 500 do

Do do 17000 do 1,000 do

Do do 18000 do 500 do

Do do 19000 do 500 do

Do do 20000 do 25,000 do

Do do 21000 do 500 do

Do do 22000 do 500 do

Do do 23000 do 1,000 do

Do do 24000 do 500 do

Do do 25000 do 5,000 do

Do do 26000 do 500 do

Do do 27000 do 1,000 do

Do do 28000 do 500 do

Do do 29000 do 10,000 do

* Excepting the reserved tickets.

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pock as a safe and certain preventative of the small Pox. The difficulty, and it might be added the impossibility, of preserving this remedy without the aid of an institution, (such as is intended to be established and supported by the profits arising from this Lottery) is also well known. But it is proper to observe, that this institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this state, but also to give it at all times, free of every expense, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.

The scheme, on an attentive examination will be found to afford inducements to adventurers equal to any heretofore proposed. All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed. The managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will receive and attend to orders for Tickets (postage being paid and the cash enclosed) from any part of the United States.

William Wilson.
Robert Stewart.
Luke Tiernan.
Henry Schroeder.
Aaron Levering.
Samuel Hardin.
Dr. John Cromwell.
Dr. Wm. H. Clendinen.
John W. Collins.
Johh W. Glenn.
Andrew Agnew.
Alexander M'Donald.
Edward G. Woodyear.
Edward J. Coale.
Peter Hoffman, Jun.
Dr. James Smith.

Tickets may be had of the following Agents in Kentucky.
SAML. & GEO. TROTTER.—Lexington.
ALEX'R. CRAWFORD.—Frankfort.
RICHARD DURRETT.—Washington.
Clarke county.

Taken up by Philip Johnson, on the waters of Howard's upper creek, one sorrel Horse colt, one year old past, has three white feet, blaze face, appraised to 40 doll.
D. Hampton, j. p.

July 26th, 1810.

AN APPRENTICE
WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to James Quisenberry of Clarke or Fayette county, for the sum of £ 35, dated in August, 1810, payable in November ensuing, inasmuch as said Quisenberry cannot make good his contract. There is a credit on the bond for \$11 50.
GEORGE MARSHALL.
Scott county, Oct. 8th, 1810.

RACING!!!

To be run for, on the last day of October, over the Greenville course, Harrodsburg, a Sweepstakes for two year old Colts, and Fillies, 20 dollars entrance, one mile the heats. And on Thursday the first of November, a subscription purse, first day four miles the heats, for two thirds of the money; second day the remaining third, and third day for the entrance of that and the two preceding days; to run agreeable to the rules of the Lexington Jockey Club.—The course will be in fine order, and a large subscription already raised.—Gentlemen may be accommodated with stables on the ground, and every accommodation necessary for themselves, and the money put up at the post.
October 2, 1810.

Farm, Mill & Distillery, for Sale.

644 ACRES OF LAND,
200 cleared, overshot MILL, one pair of stones, Saw Mill and Distillery—Stonehouse 40 by 60, well calculated to do extensive business, one heater 500 gallons, one boiler 500 gallons, 2 stills of 260 each—one of 160—cups, worms, tubbs &c. with water sufficient to go into operation in the dryest time.—Situated in Mercer county on Shawne Run, 24 miles from the Kentucky River—payments will be made easy to the purchaser—immediate possession. If not sold by the first of next month, to be rented for the next year. Three separate tenements with as many never failing springs.
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, October 4th, 1810.

Patent and Family Medicines

PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & Co.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age. They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, miltent and intermitent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persia. Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of rii. worms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by